LEONIDAS POLK.

1113 CAREER AS A BISHOP AND A GEN-

education-was the first to yield. When he knelt for the first time in chapel to take a courageous part in the service his act was the beginning of that seemed almost like a religious revolution a the post. Other young men followed his example, and in nearly every case they were prompted by his seal. Dr. Polk suggests that his father had been sceptical in early youth, but there seem to have been no doubts of stubborn sort. What happened was that the soldierly instincts and training of the young cadet were turned to a new purpose. He realized in himself the favorite figure of speech about the soldier of the Cross. He troubled himself little about difficult questions. What he looked for from the time when he decided to enter the ministry was orders. At the theological seminary in Alexandria he gained only a smattering of Greek and Hetrew, little insight into speculative problems.

His health soon broke down in the ministry An interval of foreign travel was followed by cars in which Polk was as much a farmer as clergyman. Then came the appointment as ary Bishop of the Southwest, and later the care of the Diocese of Louisiana. These not only satisfied his religious aspirations but met the physical necessity for a life in the open air. travels were incessant. But his diocesan tasks set they included territory which was not a part of the United States. Churchmen and doubtless others will remember the position assumed by Rishon Polk at the time of Louisiana's secession respecting the relations of his diocese to the Episcopal Church of the United States. He held that the constitution of the sh Hmited it to the boundaries of the Nation. If by any accident the Nation lost control of any region the churchmen of that region became independent of the Church as national body. In the light of such a declaone recalls with giee the fact that Polk's frat jurisdiction as a bishep included the Repubtic of Texas. In his episcopal visits he went into a foreign country perhaps annually; yet it probably never occurred to him that he passed on occasions beyond the pale of the Church to which he owed allegiance. Subsequent events made his distinction in one case as futile as it would have been in the other; though, as Dr. k points out, if the States in rebellion had chieved their independence the division in the Episcopal Church, North and South, would have been a practical fact, whatever method canon lawyers might have taken to account for or to ignore it. The Bishop's baste and engerness. er, to make his point doubtless did as sch as anything to fix upon him the accusation which his biographer deeply resents, that slotting the dissolution of the Union." The abtime interests of his growing diocese, and particularly the effort to carry out the plans which he had studied for years for a great university. are indicated as occupations vast enough even for a man of Bishop Polk's activity. Americans. as time proceeds, will perhaps be less and less certain as to the deliberate purpose of any man or any group of men to bring on the Civil War. In the light of what happened afterward,

of Secession, his thoughts were turned to active participation in the conflict by an incident from which he and his family alone were sufferers. When war became a certainty he removed his at Sewanes, Tenn., on the lands where he had hoped to raise his proposed university, and they were barely settled before the house was burned wer their heads. "He never doubted," says his rapher, "that the outrage was prompted by political animosity. From that day forward he idered the war against the South not so much as an international war of aggression and conquest, but rather as a war of spoliation, indiarism, outrage and assassination, which every mun who recognized the first law of nature was bound in duty to resist with whatever powers of head or hand he had received." In very words which Dr. Polk has here chosen can be felt something of the exaggeration himself wrote: "I am satisfied that it was the work of an incendiary, and that it was prompted by the spirit of black Republican hate." Yet, no far as evidence of incendiarism goes, these values are so void of it as to suggest the need of a monograph carefully treating the question whether that fire which converted a bishop into

Bishop Polk's own letter to President Buchanan

on the right of peaceable secession reads almost

like a missive from one distraught; but unques

tionably it expressed the hope of many Southern

men of intelligence. The mere supposition that

Buchanan could change the purposes which

were forming in the minds of the people was

perhaps not the least fatuous element in the

LEONIDAS POLK.

273 CAREER AS A RISHOP AND A GEN
1. CONTRAR POLK, H. D. L. D. Two volumes

1. LEONIDAS POLK, HISHOP-AND GENERAL, Br.

1. William R. Polk, M. D. L. D. Two volumes

1. The far future, when the affairs of the present century may be viewed with philosophical
indifference, It will perhaps occur to rouse
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indifference, It will perhaps occur to rouse
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1. Hilland of the carest of London

1. Hilland of the carest of London

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2. a general was not accidental after all. But this wrathful beginning was not followed by hasty acts. The Bishop deliberated long before taking up the sword; and when he did take it up he

OLD NOVELISTS.

FIELDING AND MISS BURNEY IN A NEW EDITION.

THE WORKS OF HENRY FIELDING, ESQ Edited by George Saintsbury. London, J. M. Dent & Co.; New-York, Macmillan & Co. THE WORKS OF FRANCES BURNEY, CECILIA In 2 vols London, J. M. Dent & Co.; New-York, MacMillan & Co.

from social life, really began with Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister." There is enough truth in the what truth there is in it makes a bar between the fiction of the last century and that of the present day. The most characteristic defect of the novel, for the last half century at least, has been lack of form as a work of art. Perfection being the first to show that there doubts were needless brought American civilization out of its period of the last half century at least, has been lack of form as a work of art. Perfection denness the last half century at least, has been lack of form as a work of art. Perfection denness the last the Federal band. As such an including the contract of the last the Federal band. As such an including the last the Federal band. As such an including the last the Federal band. As such an including the last the Federal band. As such an including the last the Federal band. As such an including the last the Federal band. As such an including the last the Federal band. As such an including the last the Federal band. As such an including the last the Federal band. As such an including the last the Federal band. As such an including the last the Federal band. As such an including the last the Federal band. As such an including the last the Federal band. As small territory, had been a small territory, had been a small territory, had been an including the last the Federal band. As small territory, had been a small territory, had been an including the last the Federal band. As small territory, had been an including the last the Federal band. As small territory, had been an including the last the Properties of the last the end of the end o very great writers of fiction seem open to the suspicion of caring more for the rhythm and balance of separate sentences than they do for the His field of labor was almost boundless, and his intelligibility of their works as a whole. They form. He saw beforehand all the surprises and | bow-room was re mystifications and entanglements of which his theme was capable. Anybody can guess how the novel of the present day is "coming out"; but who is the person that, upon reading "Tom Jones' for the first time without being informed as to the plot, could divine who the hero really was, who his parents were, or what was the again exist. A very large claim is made in the altimate purpose of those episodes which, rising, work cited at the head of this article and elsewhere ultimate purpose of those episodes which, rising, helped in time to unfold it? The tale is so famillar to readers generally that they are apt to overlook the possibilities of surprise in it. It is probable that they came to it not directly, but by way of some critical synopsis which was just ample enough to take the edge off the work itself. They are in much the same state as those who immaturity of thought and experience. It is conlisten to old dramas. In place of the novelty which they might have enjoyed, they now look for something else to interest them, and begin to exalt those matters to which the author himself only pail passing attention Perhaps the successors of Fielding, those who claimed to be his disciples, were thus led aside gradually to that care for details which truly has become a vice in literature. Not that one would advocate neglect. It is one thing to be busy about the small things that go to make up a complete work and quite another to be finical in small things as they con his disjointed utterances, "What while leaving the great thing undone. Polish the statue at every point of its surface, but see that it is a statue and not a leg or an arm or a headless trunk sticking out of the rough block

> of Fielding's method is the abiding interest of his works. It was Rogers who remarked maliclously upon the practice of reprinting worn-out povels with the pretence that they had never been published before. This is, indeed, the only way to tempt people this year with most of last year's fiction. But one would almost as soon be ignorant of "Hamlet" as of Fielding's stories And so these stories continually recur to observation in one form or another-never, perhaps, in a more charming dress than that given to them in the series of old novelists under conreticent age wishes unsaid, Fielding's writings have stood well the test as candida es for immortality. They have been found to possess not only perfection of form but a living spirit which breathes in every one of his characters. The state of society may seem unreal to readers of the present day, yet they cannot doubt that it was actual in its time. It may no longer be possible to meet Squire Western in the flesh but one feels certain that his tomb could be found. For he was a human reality of the sort that would require a funeral, a headstone and an epitaph none too flattering. Since Fielding's time the improvement in means of communication has almost effeced those eccentricities which he love? to delineate. Not one civilized country, but all, have felt the process golds on which is gradually destroying the individual in behalf of the type

The best witness to the artistic correctness

After all, the characters created by Fielding are comparatively few. This cannot be said of Miss Burney. The procession of figures in her novels is such that one retains the memory of the "murch past" rather than of these who took part in it. On closer inspection the discovery is made that the differences among the people she sescribes are external or accidental rather than inward and necessary. This was partly due to the uniformity of life in a city as contrasted with the diversity of local peculiarities in the country.

her imagination were to be grouped in classes rather than considered separately. Witness the little essay in "Cecilia" on the Jargonists, the Supercilious, the Voluble and the Insensibilists. Even the heroine in Miss Burney's various tales is rather a type of all the virtues in a lump than a creature of fiesh and blood. While somewhat of this multiplicity without variety was occasioned by the sameness of city society, more was due to lack of profound insight on the part of the amiable writer. Those of her characters that were highly differentiated became impossi-

that were highly differentiated became impossible.

But let one's critical temper be what it may, one is bound to give way in some degree to the seductions of a book like "Gecilia" or 'Evelian." One may assent to the timid censure of Burker. 'Justiy as your characters are drawn, perhaps they are too numerous," or even cast aside the undescreed tribute to Miss Burney's character, of the highest of the model of the content of the word and the undescreed tribute to Miss Burney's character, of the highest of the season of the following as your characters are drawn, perhaps they are too numerous," or even cast aside the undescreed tribute to Miss Burney's character, of the impelled to read on a dike new to him. Who can read without a wind can opening paragraphs of "Gecilia" and who can imagine a young git still in her minority solitoness in the season of the property of the succession of incident in which no chapter the succession of in

ESSAYS ON WHITMAN.

A VOLUME BY HIS LITERARY EXECUTORS.

IN RE WALT WHITMAN. Edited by his Literary Executors, Horace L. Traubel, Richard Maurice Bucks, Thomas R. Harned, Pp. x. 52, Puls-lished by the Editors through David Mekay, Philadelphia.

Walt Whitman was the self-chosen repreof what may be called the era of the Flench Hat in American life and literature. The time was one when the citizens of the greatest Republic that the ing a few earnest and noteworthy exceptions they youthful, un ophisticated arrowners, however, Am ricans before the Rebellion merely shared the spirit icans before the itelection mercy share the spirit of the early nineteenth century. Intoxicated by the novelty and interestly of the chances in natural and mechanical sciences, the while world scened to be convinced for a time that progress

for Whitman as a philosopher. But his untempered been a precursor. The author of "Leaves of Grass" saw only the pleasant side of evolution. His ch fulness is not share I by men like Professor Huxley who know that it has an unpleasant side. In fasuch optimism as Whitman's is a definite proof of nation. As the perfect health of childhood is sucits worst comprehends nothing but defects, and at its best rarely flatters the universe. As the experience of humanity in America becomes more and more practical and severe, Walt Whitman's writings, instead of gaining influence as inspired and prophetic, may be studied only for the sake reminiscence. People will perhaps say to themselved world was very real while it lasted. It has van-ished, leaving hardly a wrack behind. But the fact that he thus represented one epoch of National life in the midst of another is significant. It would be uscless to compare Whitman here with the great poets of the world. Those who do not admire him would be shocked, as they have been before, by while those who do admire him exalt him becomin this, that he stood on the boundary between two diverging forms of civilization. His whole claim to perpetuity of renown will depend of the truthfulness of the picture which he set f rth of that van ished age for which he spoke. As to his prophette

insight, let the next century decide. position included in this volume, which may be sideration. In spite of some things which a more as fixing his date within the period of American pieces written by him anonymously in defence of characteristic American proverb, to the effect that whose bloweth not his own horn shall never hear the sound thereof, he undertook to push "Leaves". Grass" into notice with language like this:

the sound thereof, he undertook to push "Leaves of Grass" into notice with language like this:
Self-reliant, with haughty eyes, assuming to himself all the attributes of his country, steps Wast Whitman into literature, talking like a man unaware that there was ever hitherto such a production as a book or such a being as a writer. Every move of him has the free play of the muscle of one who never knew what it was to feel that he stood in the presence of a superior. Every word that falls from his mouth shows silent disdain and defiance of old theories and forms. Every phrase announces new laws; not once do his lips unclose except in conformity with them. . . Very devilish to some, and very divine to some, will appear the poet of these new poems, an attempt, as they are, of a naive masculine, affectionate, contemplative, sensual, imperious person, to cast into literature not only his own grit and arrogance, but his own fiesh and form, undraped, regardless of models, regardless of moders, or siently scornful, as at first appears, of all except his own presence and experience, and all outside the fiercely loved land of his birth. . . Critics and lovers and readers of poetry as hitherto written may well be excused the chility and unpleasant shudders which will assuredly run through them to their very blood and bones when the, first read Walt Whitman's poems.

As anonymously published and credited to a hand not the author's own, these words sound otherwise than they do when known to be his own self-laudation. In acknowledging the authorship of these essays the editors of this volume have perhaps defined more clearly than they meant to do the limitations of their hero. But such devices were quite.

possible in the days of American brag. That they will be adopted in future to begin a truly great carest is doubtful. Aside from the effrontery of this self-praise, it is worthy of note that Whitman raid at the outset in substance all that is contained in the critical writing of his admirers and defenders. This volume is an adequate witness on this point. The essays of Gabriel Sarrazin, of Anne Gitchrist, of Kari Knorts, of Rudof Schmidt, of T. W. Holleston and of John Burroughs, all reproduced here, may be scrutitized in vain for any important suggestion which Whitman himself had not siready made. But a poet invites and provokes a crificism which is varied just in proportion to his powers. If he has but few notes the criticism, sien of those who revere him will be monotonous. It is to be imagined that this verdict will be passed on the pleess collected in this verdict will be passed on the pleess collected in this verdict will be passed to any. No ass riton is made or intended here as to Whitman's rank in literature. But he must appeal to the future in a way different from that in which he appeals to the past or the present to satisfy coming readers of his greatness. It has been characteristic of great poets that they had some message for each age that came after them.

Of his potency with men here and there of the highest intelligence this collection of essays gives strong proof. That John Addington Symonis, a Greek in taste and enthusiasm, should place Whitman above Plato as a personal influence on his own life is strongly significant. Has it anything to do with the fact that Symonds's enthusiasm sometimes outran his learning. That, Swinburne was an admirer of Whitman in his earlier years, and later one of his harshest censors, may be only another illustration of the point made by the "Good Gray Poet's" admirers, that he must be either loved or hated, there being no middle ground. There is one matter; however, which is not cleared up in this volume, nor by Whitman himself, and that is the relation of his pan

observant of the Players Club, and among the voluminous authorities on the shelves of that institution, notes and critic were to combine in preing his connection with the press, and therefore the a remarkably successful one.

The man who was said to be the original of Charles Dickens's Carnaby Radge Istely died in Chatham, England. His name was Willer de Brisac, and he was a packman by profession. He

this recovered its equilibrium since those days, and, retracting its own left-try, has its own bettery, has its own bettery has its own beligned that every century has its own beligned to the first handling paid the purpose in the forward movement of the rock deep interest in the decoration of their books. It is a constant of the rock of the shelves of the deep interest in the decoration of their books. It is a constant of the rock of the shelves of the deep interest in the decoration of their books. It

Lord Temps on is now very bing, with his biography of his father, but the book will not be published before the autumn of next year.

Wilking's forthcoming king novel, it is brought out serially in "Harper's Workly."

A star bed elition to English of Turruchic

tury," which the wal w of the historian J. R. Green has been preparing, is nearly ready for publication. It deals with the days when towns were

had written to Scott on behalf of a long with wantean autograph copy of the lines in "Marmion" deeriptive of Melrose Abbey. Here is Scott's reply:

scriptive of Melrose Abbey. Here is Scott's reply:

I have been lazy in sending you the two transcripts. In calling back the days of my want I was surprised into confessing what I might as well have kept to myself, that I had been guilty of sending persons a bat-hunting to see the rules of Melrose by mosninght, which I never saw myself. There is rather curious, for as I have often slept nights at Melrose owhen I did not reside so near the places I is singular that I have not seen it by mosninght on some chance occasion. However, it so happens that I never did, and most curious I get cold by going on purposes be contented with supposing that these rules look very like other dother buildings which I have seen by the wan light of the moon.

the first was the usual endings. Then go but go above the while. Then view St. David's ruin'd pile; And home returning, southly swear. Was never seen so said and fair. This was the perry amendment

Then re- and me little with awe on somes the author never saw. Who never wandered by the moon To see what could be seen by noon

hundred portraits and views of places referred to in the Letters. Only a hundred copies have been

The biography of the Duke of Clarence, which has just appeared in England, presents some pleasant pictures of royal childhood. In the boy's nursery

there was little or no pomp or ceremony.

The child princes were taught that it was right to greet courteously any servant whom they might meet in their wanderings through the house. The servants were instructed to address them simply as "Prince," without any ceremonious preliminary. Their nurture was that of English children of the better class, and, if anything, simpler than usual. A German and a French lady in the nursery were present in order that they might be familiar with foreign languages from their early youth. The tender love of the Princess of Wales was always manifest, and she was in her glory if she could find time to run up into the nursery, put on a fiannel airon, wash the children, and see them asleep in their little beds. It was the custom of Her Royal Highness to compose a little verse for each of her sons to say on their father's lorthday. The following is dated November y, 1899, and entitled "Eldy's Verse for Papa's Birthday":

Day of pleasure, there was little or no pomp or ceremony.

Day of pleasure,
Brightly dawning,
Take the gift
On this sweet morning,
Our best hopes
And wishes blending,
Must yield joy
That's never ending.

Miss Lily Hall Caine, the sister of the novelist lived for some time as a child under the roof of Dante Gabriel Rossetti, and she will some day, it s promised, set forth in print ner recollections

Miss Rhoda Broughton has written a new novel which is to appear under the title of "A Beginner.

Dr. Smiles has written his memoirs, but declares that it rests with his sons to say if they are ever to be published. He is now engaged in writing a life of Wedgwood, the potter. About 180,000 copies of his "Self-Hein" have been sold in England alone; and the book has been translated into all the European languages, including Turkisu, Czech and Croa-

Mr. J. D. Campbell, in preparing his forthcoming memoir of Concridge, has had the assistance of Mr. Ernest Hartley Coteriage, of Canon Airger, and of Mr. Leslie Stephen, and a work of much interest and value is looked for. Mr. E. H. Coteridge is estiting the "Letters of Samuel Taylor Coteridge," when the Coterion of Commentary in the spring. and this book will probably arrear in the spring.

The third volume of the new complete edition of work would have proven invariable, but Mr. Peppe's Diary is to be brought out immediately by Macmillan. The elition is, as it was expected to be

PROFITS IN PAPER-COVERED NOVELS.

HOW A DEALER MAKES BOTH ENDS OF THE DUST. NESS PAY A PROPIT CHEAP READING IN DEMAND

There are good profits to be made by dealing in second-hand books in a city like New York, and dren cannot be done. This dealer, with an eye to the pointes, will take a patter-covered. Lord Wedseley's "Life of Marlborough" has so help of the parties prince of the parties of the pa to the decreative artist as it does to the binder, and, on the whole, the fact is not displeasing thank covers during the last few holday seasons have been much better than form thy The publications space no expense to get a good design for interesting the covers during the best a good design for interesting it can be kept in decent condition, will change owners half dogen times, leaving to the dealer end found their way hack to the shelves of the dealer, who has the profits and the book.

Another system then comes into play. Books will be sold on the "two-for-one" plan. In this scheme a buyer will take two books at, say, 20 cents each.

back a nickel and the book will bring out another to-cent book. This process may be kept up as long

grous nations I mond for love stories and "blood-and-thunder" restative to large and steady, Huxley, Tyne merson or Swinburne find little favor among hever good chough for the yelow-have, heroes to kill.

An idea of the magnitude of this out-of-the-way branch of trad may be eathered from the fact that on the shelds of one of the two "stores" run by this enterprising tradeshan are no less than too papersevered necess and in addition to this they are pile, away in corners, stacked against the walls, and one room in the rear of the place is practically given over to them for a repair shop.

..... Fr. m The Westminster Gazette.

THE CHRONICAE OF ART

EXHIBITIONS AND OTHER TOPICS

THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN AUTISTS-A PART CON REMBRANDT PORTRAITS AT THE BOSTON DECOZATIONS-MORE WORLD'S PAIR · NOTES FROM BOTH SIDES OF THE ATLANTIC.

The Cazin exhibition will end to-morrow, and wheever has missed seeing it is urged to visit the American Art Galleries while the opportunity remains. No such exposition of this noted landscapist's and is likely to be given here again for a generation, and very few landscapists of the day so richly deserve attentive study. At the Autumn Academy only three pictures have been sold since our last membrandum was printed. They are as follows: "Zoe," by B. H. Kellogg, \$50; "Over His Pipe," by F. C. Gottwald, \$175; "Fish Commissioners," by J. H. Dolph, \$250. These raise the total of sales, to date, to \$1,575. We have received the circular of the Bociety of American Artists, giving data in regard to its sixteenth annual exhibition, which opens Monday morning, March 12, at the Fine Arts Buildling, and closes Saturday evening. April 14. Blanks, which may be obtained of the secretary at No. 215 West Pifty-seventh-st., must be sent in on or before February 17, and works must be delivered on February 27 and 28. The annual Webb prize of \$300 for the best landscape in the exhibition will be awarded by vote of the jury, who will also select the composition most worthy to receive Mr. Shaw's an-nual prize of \$1,500. The Architectural League, which is at present occupying the galleries of the which is at present occupying the galleries of the Fine Arts Society, will continue to do sq until a-week from to-morrow. It is an interesting show, made especially attractive by the decorative and sculptural exhibits which have been included. Apropos of the League, it may be mentioned that that organization has just announced the second an-nual competition for the prize given by Mr. 8. Avery in memory of his son, Mr. H. O. Avery. The subject is to be "A pulpit in an Episcopal Church," and the design, drawn according to instructions to be obtained from the secretary, must be sent to the League on or before February 1. The winner of the award of \$50 will be decided upon at the regular monthly meeting, on February 7.

The Princesse de Sagan once owned six fine Rembrandts which she had inherited from her father, brandts which she had inherited from her father, the Baron de Seillière. They were bought by Majourand-Ruel, who broke up the group, so that now. Mr. Havemeyer, in New-York, shares in its glories, as does also Mr. Ellsworth, in Chicago. Two of the pictures, said to be portraits of 1pr. Tulp and his wife, were rold to Mr. Inniel Cother, who in turn sold them to the late Prederick L. Ames, of Boston, in memory of her husband, Mrs. Ames has presented these treasures to the Boston Museum off Fine Arts. The Boston papers are unanimous in declaring them to be among the most precious gifts the Museum has ever received. The paintings are dated 1824, two years later than the date of the "Anatomy Lesson" in which Dr. Tulp figured, and "Anatomy Lesson" in which Dr. Tule figured, and are therefore relies of a masterly period in Rembrankt's career. The museum is to be congratulated without stint upon its acquisitions. Another items of interest in connection with New-England comes from Brunswick, Maine. A new art building for Bowdoin College is to be erected, from designs by Wheeler Walker. It is given by the Misses Walker, of Waltham, Mass. The building itself will be sig-nificant as a work of art, but it is of special interest since it is to give four American artists at chance to do some mural decoration. On the walls; beneath the dome John Lafarge, Elihu Veider, Abbott H. Thayer and Kenyon Cox are to paint. decorations referring respectively in subject to Athens, Rome, Florence and Venice. The college has already quite a collection of works of art where-

Credible information as to the sales of picturess at the World's Fair has not been available thus far, but in a Boston paper we have found a table sections of the fine arts department, and we restatement from a "semi-official source."

Oil Partie Water Total,

"The Transcript" adds that there is good adthority for the statement that the sales from the American becarring to fine arts at the Chicago World's Fair amounted to about \$2.000 In

exhibition that will last until October 31. It will be held in what is described as a "Palace of Arts, and Manufactures," and it will be the first inand show was held at Barcelona. Paris is even now of a preparing for the international exhibition which is show was held at Barcelona. Paris is even now preparing for the international exhibition which is to outshine, in ise, the splendors of all preceding effairs of the sort which Prance has accomplished. It is possible that this exhibition will be creeked in the Champsele-Mars, where the seceiers from the Societé in power at the Champs Elysées have occupied, with their yearly Salon, the base building designed for 180. The lease expires in 186, and the members are in a great state of anxiety. Their kallers would be vastly in the way of the new exhibition, and would undoubtedly be destroyed. The authorities of the Salon are confident that they will be able to renew their lease, but the question is still unsettied, and no one knows how it will be declied. In connection with international exhibitions, it is worth while to read what "The Architical" reports anent the experience in Americal of M Victor Champler, who was sent here by the French Government a few months and still more frequently absurd, in its comments on Americal and the Fair, but M Champler has been amazed at the munificence of manufacturers and amateurs, who expend millions of dollars in founding techniques who expend millions of the considers of the million

This was the overty amendment
The rest and in thirds with each
Who notes wanniered by the moon.
To see what could be seen to mean
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